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## BOOK REVIEWS

*The United States and Latin America.* By JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph.D., Professor of American History and Dean of the College Faculty in the Johns Hopkins University. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1920. Pp. 346, 2 maps. \$2.50.)

This work is largely based upon a small volume published by the same author through the Johns Hopkins Press in 1900, entitled *The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America*. The original volume was by no means as ambitious as its title would seem to indicate. It was designed as a sort of introduction to the field, and consisted of little more than a reliable discussion of a series of topics; but it represented a bit of excellent pioneering, and it has continued to be the best general treatment of the subject. Constant and ever-increasing interest in the Hispanic American countries has led to calls for the publication which have exhausted the supply and induced Dr. Latané to revise and enlarge the book. The present production is the result.

In view of the author's early splendid beginning, he may well have been expected to present in the new work a fairly exhaustive treatment of the subject. He does not give evidence of as great progress as one could desire, however. Three of the chapters have been left almost exactly as they were originally, three others have been modified and brought down to date, three new chapters are devoted to more recent developments, but there are not more than one hundred pages of new material in the entire book. It will undoubtedly be a source of regret that the author, who seems to be the logical man for the task, did not find it convenient to present a more thorough study.

With the exception of a few inconsistencies in the notes, caused by the occasional omission of the author's initials, of the date and place of publication, or of the quotes from the title, the form of the book is worthy of commendation. Many of these minor blemishes result, moreover, from carelessness on the part of the proofreader, and all of them would be unimportant in a book containing a full bibliography. Readers will regret that no sort of bibliography has been included.

Probably the most serious criticism of the work may be directed at the author's failure to make use of the more recent contributions made by the scholars of the United States to the topics discussed, not to speak of the almost total neglect of the Hispanic American writers. This weakness can best be illustrated by a consideration of some of the chapters in the order in which they appear. Chapter I. which takes up the revolt of the Spanish colonies, makes no reference to W. S. Robertson's recent book<sup>1</sup> on the rise of the Spanish American republics, to C. L. Chandler's investigations<sup>2</sup> regarding the early relations of the United States with the Hispanic Americans, or to F. L. Paxson's work on the achievement of South American independence.<sup>3</sup> Chapter II. deals with the important question of the recognition of the new republics, but no mention is made of Julius Goebel's *The Recognition Policy of the United States*,<sup>4</sup> or of Paxson's excellent monograph.<sup>5</sup> Chapter III. treats the diplomacy of the United States regarding Cuba with never a hint of the existence of J. M. Callahan's *Cuba and International Relations*,<sup>6</sup> of R. G. Caldwell's monograph<sup>7</sup> on the López expeditions, or of F. E. Chadwick's ponderous study<sup>8</sup> on the diplomacy of the United States and Spain. In chapter IV. is studied the diplomatic history of the Panama Canal—a topic upon which a great deal has been written in the last two decades—and yet the sole secondary authority recognized in this chapter is W. F. Johnson's *Four Centuries of the Panama Canal*. At least the author might have been expected to use and call the reader's attention to Mary W. Williams's *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy*,<sup>9</sup> J. D. Travis's *The History of the Clayton-*

<sup>1</sup> *The Rise of the Spanish American Republics as Told in the Lives of their Liberators*. New York, D. Appleton, 1918. See also volume I of *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, index, for other contributions made by Dr. Robertson to this subject.

<sup>2</sup> *Inter-American Acquaintances*, Sewanee, Tenn., The University Press, 1917.

<sup>3</sup> *The Independence of the Spanish-American Republics*. Philadelphia, Ferris, Leach, 1903.

<sup>4</sup> New York, Columbia University Publications, 1915.

<sup>5</sup> *Op. cit.*

<sup>6</sup> Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1899.

<sup>7</sup> *The Lopez Expeditions to Cuba 1848-1851*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1915.

<sup>8</sup> *The Relations of the United States and Spain, Diplomacy*. New York, Scribner's, 1909. *The United States and Spain; The Spanish American War*. *Ibid.*, 1911.

<sup>9</sup> Washington, The American Historical Association, 1916.

*Bulwer Treaty*,<sup>10</sup> and W. R. Thayer's lives of Hay and Roosevelt.<sup>11</sup> The chapter on French Intervention in Mexico the author permitted to stand virtually as it appeared in 1900, without any reference to Genaro García's several volumes of documents relating to the period,<sup>12</sup> or to John Musser's monograph, *The Establishment of Maximilian's Rule in Mexico*.<sup>13</sup> And so the illustrations might be continued.

The new chapters lay themselves open in a measure to the same criticism. Can the Caribbean policy of the United States be adequately treated without referring to C. L. Jones's work<sup>14</sup> on the subject, or to F. A. Ogg's *National Progress, 1907-1917*?<sup>15</sup> Should not the discussion of Pan-Americanism have contained some reference to E. E. Robinson and V. J. West's *The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson*,<sup>16</sup> to contemporary documents in *The American Journal of International Law*,<sup>17</sup> or to the splendid monograph recently published by a student of John Bassett Moore?<sup>18</sup> Should not the chapter on the Monroe Doctrine call attention to the rather voluminous recent literature on the subject,<sup>19</sup> or at least cite Professor A. B. Hart's large volume?<sup>20</sup> Moreover, is it possible to write any of these chapters satisfactorily without a more thorough use of the Hispanic American productions relating to the topics?<sup>21</sup>

This neglect of recent contributions upon various phases of the field covered can hardly fail to limit the scope of the book, and in spite of the otherwise sound scholarship of the author and his careful use of the primary materials at his disposal, it will possibly result in provincial

<sup>10</sup> Ann Arbor, The Political Science Association, 1910.

<sup>11</sup> *The Life and Letters of John Hay*. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin, 1917. *Theodore Roosevelt, An Intimate Biography*. *Ibid.*, 1919.

<sup>12</sup> *Documentos Ineditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de Méjico*. Mexico, Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1905 ff. Vols. 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33.

<sup>13</sup> Menasha, Wis., George Banta Publishing Co., 1918.

<sup>14</sup> *Caribbean Interests of the United States*. New York, D. Appleton, 1916.

<sup>15</sup> New York, Harper's, 1918.

<sup>16</sup> New York, Macmillan, 1917.

<sup>17</sup> Volume 10 and Supplement, *passim*; volume 11, *passim*.

<sup>18</sup> J. B. Lockey. *Pan-Americanism: Its Beginnings*. New York, Macmillan, 1920.

<sup>19</sup> Probably the best bibliography on the subject is H. B. Meyer, *List of References on the Monroe Doctrine*. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1919.

<sup>20</sup> *The Monroe Doctrine; An Interpretation*. Boston, Little, Brown, 1916.

<sup>21</sup> For a list of some of these writers see Lockey, *op. cit.*, and the bibliographies in the various issues of the HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

and often incorrect conclusions. Investigation has probably not yet reached the point where these defects can be fully appreciated, but it is not difficult even now to point out limitations in the scope of the work. For instance, no reference is made to the more than fifty years of intercourse between Anglo and Spanish Americans before the revolt of the latter; no adequate discussion of the beginnings of established diplomatic intercourse between the United States and other American republics is presented; and apparently too little attention is given to the aid furnished by the people of the United States to their southern neighbors in their struggle for independence. Moreover, one could have desired a more thorough treatment of the relations of the United States and Mexico since 1848, a more adequate discussion of the mediation of the former country in Hispanic American disputes, and a fuller treatment of the evolution and significance of Pan-Americanism.

After all has been said, it must be admitted, however, that Dr. Latané's work is very important since it is really the only thing in existence which attempts to give anything like a connected account of the relations of the United States and Hispanic America. It may still be too early to expect a more exhaustive study even from a scholar of his reputation. The historical public may well accept the book gladly, but not without regret because of the failure of the author to present what under more propitious circumstances he might have been capable of doing, a volume constituting almost the final word in this field.

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*Atlas America Latina; a Geographic, Economic and Commercial Atlas of Mexico, Central America, West Indies and South America Presenting a Series of new Maps, Commercial Charts and Descriptive Data of the twenty Latin American Republics Compiled from the most recent Surveys, and the Field Notes of Scientists and Explorers, and the best Latin American Authorities.* (New York: General Drafting Co., Inc. [c1919]. Pp. 196. 21 commercial charts; 35 maps; index. \$20.00.)

Though the *Atlas America*, as shown by its long subtitle, lays special stress upon commercial matters, this is a work that will be welcome to historical students and can be used in the classroom. The subtitle appears in Spanish and Portuguese as well as in English, thus indicating that the volume is designed for use not alone in the United States and other English speaking countries but also in all the other countries of the American continents, Spain, and Portugal.